

REVIVAL OF RELIGION.

MR. EDITOR,

The number added to the Presbyterian church under the pastoral care of Rev. L. Wood, is forty-eight; five by letter, and 43 by profession.

One pleasing circumstance among many others I cannot forbear to relate. In visiting from house to house in the commencement of the revival, I called on a man who, with his wife, had indulged a hope for several years, but had never made a public profession of religion. They had, for the most part of the time, lived in cold and backslidden state. After spending some time in urging them to come out from the world and establish family worship, I closed the interview with prayer. After my departure I called his family together, confessed his neglect of duty, and for the first time attempted

Punctuality is all important to teachers. If they are not present the scholars will of course think they have a sufficient excuse. Delinquent scholars should be immediately visited, and encouraged to attend. This we consider of great importance. Teachers should be *familiar* with their scholars; they should illustrate their lessons by *things* and *facts* with which the scholars are acquainted. And this should be done in a manner to interest them, for if this cannot be effected, very little good will be produced. Your object should be nothing lower than to be the instrument, in the hand of God, of converting the souls of your scholars. What an object! The salvation of the immortal soul! Methinks angels would rejoice to be fellow labourers with you. And for your encouragement, remember that the little heathen or girl by your side in your sabbath school, may be brought by the blessing of God through your instruction, to love the Saviour and become a missionary to the benighted heathen. A host of things may be

The warmest sympathies of the Conference were awakened by beholding a small and feeble church of Christ, contending with the secular embarrassments of its situation, destitute of the regular and stated ministrations of the word, yet "standing fast in one spirit, we one mind, striving together for the faith of the gospel;" and an unusual fervency of spirit pervaded the addresses, and animated the prayers that went up to heaven, to plead for the presence of blessings upon this small band of brethren.

The happy state of union and strong desire to maintain the regular ministration of the word and ordinances of the gospel in this branch of Zion is full of cheering prospects. It is a state

The odious imputation has become an official truth—this criminal intention is realized.

From Le Globe.

After some preliminary observations, the Globe says, however, the charter and the laws offer our last resource. The ordinances are null, the Globe

Ordonnance of the ———, and conformably to the Constitutional Charter, and to the laws relating to the elections of the ———, and who are of Paris,

I returned here
my way again.
hand of men in
of one of their
the Rue Colbert
Swiss past, and
They took the le
ped and exhibi
and unsuccessf
armes, aux arm
upon my car at
were crowded, a
above mention
were smashed,
centre of the
que made of the
the wooden qua
attacked, the
house itself set
piers (firemen)
they would not
selves to be dis
Later all the
tured, and the
o'clock, arrivin
rins, but the ca
derstood. At
ple began to as
ly at Rue St.
the preceding d
were outnumbe
Faubourg of S
leries were app
curred up to t
bravest of the
assemble on the
and in other pl
defence. The
important inci
Ecole Polytech
their sworls (1
years of age), j
rated, proceed
the command
from them; an
dence so place
force was brow
Hotel de Ville
the point d'app
d'ac (St. Thoma
and cannon
the world
for twelve hour
leries were att
ment of the Ga
deans); they w
people on Wedn
urs Pompiers
the gendarmes
should have sa
Paris had been
The 5th Regime
fire on the peo
"Present!"—a
"Fire," waitin
"Colonel, what
upon his knee
The people thr
soldiers, who re
ed their positio
the line) was, i
ever since, a
At ten o'clock
In the Rue Ric
the Rue St. Hon
34 Guards main
tions to fight T
fully. Not a w
the Tuileries was

ution is null, be-
neither been as-
exists, it is a
the 31, and at
ought to meet
depend on its
not.

The same measures contained in the ordinances
of the 10th of June, are in the opinion of the undersigned,
directly contrary to the constitutional rights of the
Chamber of Deputies, to the public rights of the French,
to the attributes and to the decrees of the tribunal,
and calculated to throw the State into confusion,
and calculated to endanger the peace of the present
session, and the security of the future.

In consequence, the undersigned, inviolably
faithful to their oath, protest in concert, not only
against the said measures, but against all the acts
which may result from them.

And considering, on the one hand, that the
Chamber of Deputies not having been constituted,
could not be legally dissolved—on the other, that
the attempt to form a new Chamber of Deputies in
a novel and arbitrary manner, is directly opposed to
the Constitutional Charter, and to the acquired rights
of the electors—the undersigned declare that they
will consider themselves as legally elected by the
deputies of the Colleges of Arrondissement and
Departments whose suffrages they have obtained,
and as incapable of being replaced, except by virtue
of elections made according to the principles and
forms described by the laws. And if the undersigned
do not effectively exercise the rights now perform-
ed by the deputies which they derive from their legal
election, it is because they are hindered by absolute
violence.

[Signed by 62 Deputies. Many others were ex-
pected to arrive on the 30th or 31st.]

**DETAILS OF THE LATE CONFLICTS IN
PARIS.**

PARIS, July 30.—A postscript to my private note
to you on Tuesday evening touched in these
terms:—"We are in for the revolution."
I wrote you notes on Wednesday, but I have
every reason to believe they were destroyed.

On Tuesday evening matters began to wear a ve-
ry serious aspect. The gendarmes posted on the
Place du Palais Royal were incessantly attacked,
by what you in London would call a mob of dandies,
with a perseverance and desperation of which all the
revolutions, tumults, or revolutions of England af-
ford no example. They were supported, it is true,
by young bourgeois, and by the lower classes, but
with rifles in their hands and pistols in their pockets.
Some of them were killed. I took the precaution of
leaving the matter, I took the precaution of leaving
the matter, I took the precaution of leaving the matter.

Heaven knows I am in no humor for provoking a
smile, but this and a few other trifling incidents will
better prove the state of the city, and of the parties,
than a full description.

Determined, as some imagined the gendarmes to
be at that time, I fancied I saw this early morning
of fear and indecision among them. Still they
fought with certainty and desperation, but every-
where their assailants were reinforced by boys,
workmen, clerks, students, coachmen, and, in short,
all classes. The firing became, every moment more
sharp.

I returned home, and after dinner was making
my way again to the Palais Royal, when I met a
band of men in the Rue Vivienne, bearing the corpse
of one of their unhappy comrades. As they passed the
Rue Colbert, where there was (as, indeed, is) a
Swiss post, their cries of vengeance were frightful.
They took the body to the place de la Bourse, strip-
ped and exhibited it, surrounded by candles, and
loud wailing cries of "Vengeance!" and "Aux
armes, aux armes!" The report of an old shot fell
upon my ear at intervals; but although the streets
were crowded, no other sound was heard, save those
above mentioned. A little later and the lanterns
were smashed, their long cords left dangling in the
centre of the street, bringing to mind the dreadful
made of them 41 years before. At ten o'clock
the wooden guard-house of the Place de la Bourse
was attacked, the gendarmes expelled, and the guard-
house itself set on fire. A party of Swiss Pom-
piers (firemen) arrived to extinguish the flames, but
they would not be allowed to act, and suffered them-
selves to be disarmed.

Later all the armorer's shops in Paris were at-
tacked, and every weapon carried off. At eleven
o'clock comparative quiet reigned throughout Paris;
but the nature of such a calm could not be un-
derstood. At four o'clock in the morning the peo-
ple began to assemble at many points, but principally
at Rue St. Honore. The well dressed mob of the
preceding day reappeared, and reinforced, but were
outnumbered by the terrible men from the
Faubourgs of St. Antoine and Marceau. The Tuileries
were approached, but no act of hostility oc-
curred up to ten o'clock. In the mean while the
bravest of the citizen Garde Nationale began to
assemble on the Boulevards, in the Place de Greve,
and in other places, with the certainty of death if
defeated. At the same moment a new and most im-
portant incident occurred. The students of the
Ecole Polytechnique, having been dismissed without
their swords (lads of from fifteen to twenty-three
years of age) joined the people to a man, then sepa-
rated, proceeding singly to different parts to take
from the command of the people, or rather to receive it
from the people, and they repaid the confidence
so placed in them. In an hour an immense
force was brought to bear on several points. The
Hotel de Ville was attacked, carried, and became
the point d'appui. The depot of artillery in the
Rue du Bac (St. Thomas d'Aquin) was equally carried,
and the cannon carried off to the most important
points, and worked with amazing coolness and effect
for twelve hours by these heroic youths. The Tuileries
were attacked, and defended by the 31 Regi-
ment of the Garde Royale (all of whom were Gen-
darmes) who were the first soldiers who fired on the
people on Wednesday. Early in the day the Sapeurs
Pompiers surrendered. A large proportion of the
gendarmes soon followed their example. I should
have said earlier that the whole garrison of Paris
had been ordered out on the preceding night. The
5th Regiment were ordered "Make ready" to
fire on the people on the Boulevard. They did so.
Presently, and they turned their pieces on the
Colonel, waiting with singular coolness for the word
"Fire!" That officer immediately broke his sword
upon his knee, tore off his epaulettes, and retired.—
The people threw themselves into the arms of the
soldiers, who received their embrace, but maintain-
ing their position. "Fira la ligne" (regiments of
the line) was, in consequence, during the night, and
ever since, a constant exclamation with the people.

At ten o'clock, I went to the Place du Carrousel
in the Rue Richelieu, and all the neighborhood of
the Rue St. Honore, the parties were en face. The
30 Guards maintained the appearance of determina-
tion to fight. The people were accumulating fright-
fully. Not a word was spoken. The Garden of
the Tuileries was closed. In the Place du Carrousel

I found three squadrons of Lancers of the Garde Ro-
yale, a battalion of the 2d Regiment of the Garde,
and a battery of six pieces, also of the Garde. The
Tuileries and Louvre were occupied by a regiment
of Swiss Guards. Unhappy men! the example of
former days was lost upon them. They have per-
ished!

A few soldiers of the Garde were eating their
breakfast—all the rest, to whom I have referred,
were on the quiver, ready to mount or fall in.

For ten hours the war raged incessantly. On every
hand, without intermission, musketry rolled,
cannon thundered, shouts and cries were heard. I
proceeded to a remote quarter of the town, which I
found quiet as on ordinary occasions; but the cruel
certainty that death ensued among some of the
combatants every instant, the still more appalling
doubt respecting the event, the dread of danger
which menaced every man in Paris, and the doleful
tolling of the tocsin, produced sensations the nature
of which may be conceived.

At ten o'clock the Tuileries and Louvre still held
out.

At four o'clock in the evening there was not a man
in arms against the people in Paris. The tri-colored
flag waved once more over all the public monuments.
The joy was universal.

The appointment of General La Fayette to the
command of the National Guard was a happy cir-
cumstance; 80,000 will be organized to night. At
this instant the dawning of the rabble is in progress.
There is a large boat at this moment receiving its
melancholy freight of dead from the palace of the
Louvre.

The Duc d'Orleans will be King. His son is
marching to Paris in aid of the Bourgeois, at the head
of his regiment of Hussars. Gen. Gerard is at the
head of the armed force under La Fayette. The
Royal emblems and every mention of Royalty have
disappeared every where. The King of France,
whoever he shall be, must be a very limited monarch
to receive the approbation of the people.

Napoleon II. is in the mouths of all the lower
orders.

The newspapers will give you other particulars.

The troops are assembling in the Place du Carou-
sel, to march upon St. Cloud, but there will be little
fighting.

At the moment I write, there are placards posted
with these words: "No more Bourbons."

July 31. This is surely the most extraordinary
nation on the face of the earth. The day before
yesterday, Paris was filled with 150,000 men en-
gaged in mortal combat; its streets ran rivers of blood
and reverberated the thunder of artillery; the roll
of musketry; the perpetual tapping of the *pas de
charge*; the tolling of the tocsin; the cheers of the
combatants, the shrieks and groans of the wounded
and dying. Yesterday morning all was calm. The
military service was performed with order and pre-
cision by 100,000 men, who never before this week
figured as soldiers; under the influence to be sure,
of those heroic youths, the scholars of the Ecole
Polytechnique and the example of the National Guards.
A decent gravity reigned every where during the
day. At every instant were to be met men carrying
on their shoulders the wounded as could be transported
to the hospitals with safety; 1,500 of all parties are
in the Hotel Dieu alone. While each of these un-
fortunate poor fellows passed, every man present,
spontaneously and most respectfully took off his hat.
The dead were also honorably disposed of. The
cannon was pointed to the eastern gate of that
building yesterday, and buried with military hon-
ours. Nearly as many were put on board of a light-
er, and brought down the Seine to the *Champ de
Mars*, and there appropriately interred. A consid-
erable number, among whom were 4 Englishmen,
who fell on the preceding day, were buried in the
Marche des Innocents.

The evening was as possible more interesting and
imposing. Already had the principal portion of the
Garde Nationale been re-organized, and with "the
people" the persons dignified by the superior or-
der as cannon, been put in possession of all the
military posts of the metropolis, and occupied them
with the air of veterans. Along the quays and
streets the female inhabitants were to be seen seated
in groups preparing bandages and lint for the
wounded. The passages (arcades) afford striking
instances of this benevolent disposition. All the
milliners and their shopwomen and workwomen,
were to be seen sitting outside their shops (because
these being closed, afforded no light,) busily en-
gaged in making lint.

Paris is so fortified interiorly, that a million of
men would hardly suffice to carry it. I forget how
many thousands of soldiers it contains; but every-
where it is capable of long and protracted defence,
the means for which however, I do not feel at liberty
to describe.

The Ecole Militaire surrendered yesterday. The
artillery from Vincennes marched up to St. Cloud.
The fortress itself remains in possession of the King's
troops. The Duc de Bordeaux, is said to be there.
Poor child! I am sure he would not be molested.
If menaced, he would certainly be preserved by the
Garde Nationale, at the expense of their lives; yea,
even the commonest labourer would answer for his
safety, if he were thrown upon him for protection.
The priests had all disappeared, or if visible, were
disguised. The Provisional Government caused them
to be informed that they were under the protec-
tion of the nation, and might resume their func-
tions in security.

They have, in consequence, all returned to their
churches. A large force has assembled at Ver-
sailles and St. Cloud, with the intention, it is said,
of remaining there. They do not intend attacking
Paris, it is believed, but, if attacked, they will fight.
They occupy Meudon and Mont Valerien (the
heights to the right and left of St. Cloud.) Several
hundred soldiers of the regiment of the Guard, are
said to have left their regiments within these two
days, and are to be met with in Paris with their
moustaches shaven off.

The number of men under arms this day is com-
paratively small. The chateau of the Tuileries re-
mains in the hands of the brave fellows who took it.
It was a subject upon which one could be
pleased, these extraordinary men would present
ample materials; for, as you may guess, their cos-
tume is as various as their employments were from
which they rushed into battle. They are principal-
ly of the working classes, and on Thursday night
presented a most grotesque appearance.

The loss of both parties of Thursday was im-
mense. It was evident to every man who saw them
that the French troops were defeated. Some of
them had not tasted food for thirty hours. They
fought, moreover, against their own countrymen.—
The poor Swiss had still more cause for dejection,
for they apprehended that no quarter would be
shown them. They were wrong, for the lives of all
who surrendered were spared. The people fought
like lions.

To gain the rear. The same occurred to the next,
and so on until they had every one fallen. The con-
flict here, at the Louvre, the Tuileries, and at the
Place de Greve, was maintained with the most
deadly obstinacy. The Rue St. Honore for two
days was a perpetual scene of slaughter. There may
be counted in front of a house which forms the cor-
ner of the streets de Rohan and St. Honore, 5,000
shot-holes. The Louvre (except the picture gal-
lery)—what a nation, was on all sides attacked and
defended at the same moment, and for hours. In
the court of the Louvre, a field piece was planted,
which commanded the Hout des Arts, being exactly
opposite the Institute. Here the fighting was so
dreadful, and so maintained, that the front of the
Palace of the Institute is speckled with musket and
grape shot. One cannon ball only appears to have
been fired. It has smashed a portion of the wall,
and from its elevation, must have caused dreadful
execution in sweeping the bridge. The attack on
the Tuileries was not of as long duration—it was
over in two or three hours. A young fellow
marched on with a tri-colored flag at the head
of the attacking Bourgeois: A thousand balls fired
from the front of the Chateau, whistled by him with-
out touching him. He continued to march with
sang froid, but with, at the same time, an air of im-
portance, up to the triumphal arch, and remained
there until the end of the battle.

The neighbourhood of the Hotel de Ville was the
theatre of a still more dreadful conflict. The peo-
ple occupied the Quai Pelletier and the place de
Greve. After a most sanguinary struggle, they were
slowly beaten from the Quay into the Place, which,
with the Hotel de Ville, they maintained against
some of the finest troops in the universe through-
out the day, and until those troops retreated.

The Lieutenantcy of the kingdom is offered to the
Duc d'Orleans. The King is said to have gone to
Lille. All the emblems of Royalty are removed,
and the names of streets referring to it are expunged.
The Deputies are again assembled this morn-
ing at the Louvre.

Several of the officers of the Garde Royal who
fought on Wednesday, have resigned their commis-
sions; among others, Count (I think) Latour du
Pin, giving as his reason, his objection to fight
against his countrymen.

The shops are still very generally closed, not-
withstanding the proclamation of the municipality.
As you may suppose, much distress would be felt by
the people, being all unemployed, had no arrange-
ments been made for their subsistence.

The order that prevails, reflects upon the people
and their chiefs the highest honour. The National
Guard will have immortalized itself by its exem-
plary conduct in protecting persons and property from
possible injury. To the credit of Parisians be it
known, that, amid all their excitement, no foreign-
ers have been insulted.

Money is not to be had. The money changers
have all disappeared, so that foreign coin, or securi-
ties, cannot be turned into French specie.

From Paris papers of July 31st and Aug. 1st.

PROCLAMATION.

ADDRESSED TO THE FRENCH, BY THE DEPUTIES OF
DEPARTMENTS ASSEMBLED AT PARIS.

Frenchmen!—France is free. Absolute power
has raised its standard; the heroic population of
Paris has overthrown it. Paris attacked, has made
the sacred cause triumph by arms which had tri-
umphed in vain in the elections. A power which
usurped our rights, and disturbed our repose, threat-
ened at once liberty and order. We return to the
possession of order and liberty. There is no more
fear for acquired rights—no more barrier between
us and the rights which we still want. A Govern-
ment which may, without delay, secure to us these
advantages, is now the first want of our country.
Frenchmen!—Those of your Deputies who are al-
ready at Paris have assembled; and till the Cham-
bers can regularly intervene, they have invited a
Frenchman who has never fought but for France,
the Duke of Orleans, to exercise the functions of
Lieutenant-General of the kingdom. This is, in
their opinion, the surest means promptly to accom-
plish by peace the success of the most legitimate de-
fence.

The Duke of Orleans is devoted to the national
and constitutional cause. He has always defended
its interests, and professed its principles. He will
our rights for he will derive his own from us. We
shall secure to ourselves by laws all the guarantees
to liberty, strong and durable.

The re-establishment of the National Guard, with
the intervention of the National Guards in the choice
of the officers.

The interventions of the citizens in the formation
of the departments and municipal administrations.

The Jury for the transgressions of the Press; the
legally organized responsibility of the Ministers, and
the secondary agents of the Administration.

The situation of the Military legally secured.

The re-election of the Deputies appointed to the
public offices we shall give a length to our institu-
tions, in concert with the head of the State, the de-
velopments of which they have need.

Frenchmen—The Duke of Orleans himself has
already spoken, and his language is that which is
suitable to a free country.

"The Chambers," says he, "are going to assem-
ble; they will consider of means to insure the reign
of the laws, and the maintenance of the rights of the
nation."

"The Charter will henceforward be a truth."

PARIS July 31st—Noon.

From the Journal du Commerce.

"Inhabitants of Paris,—The Deputies of France
at this moment assembled at Paris, have expressed
to me the desire that I should repair to this capital
to exercise the functions of Lieutenant-General of the
kingdom.

"I have not hesitated to come and share your
dangers, to place myself in the midst of your heroic
population, and to exert all my efforts to preserve
you from the calamities of civil war and of anarchy."

"On returning to the city of Paris, I wore with
pride those glorious colours which you have resumed,
and which I myself long wore."

"The Chambers are going to assemble, they will
consider of the means of securing the reign of the
laws, and the maintenance of the nation."

"The Charter will henceforward be a truth."

"LOUIS PHILIPPE D'ORLEANS."

(From the *Moniteur* of Saturday)

PARIS, July 30. Two rich manufacturers, depu-
tyed by the city of Rouen, came this morning to M.
Lafitte. The authorities of Rouen have submitted
in the name of the population. The ordinances
were then considered as null and void.

rard; Marine, M. de Rigny; Foreign Affairs, M.
Bignon; Public Instruction, M. Guizot; Interior
and Public Works, M. Cassimir Perrier.

(Signed)
Lobau, Mauguin, M. de Puygrevin, De Schoen-
STAFF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Official.

Sent to the Municipality of Paris.

General Lafayette announces to the Mayors and
Members of the different arrondissements, that he
has accepted the command in chief of the National
Guard, which has been offered to him by the voice
of the public, and which has been conferred upon him
by the Deputies now assembled at the house of M.
Lafitte. He invites the Mayor and Municipal
Committees of each arrondissement to send an officer
to receive the orders of the General at the town
hotel, to which he is now proceeding, and to wait
for him there.

By order of Gen. LAFAYETTE.
Member of the constitutional Municipal
Committee of the City of Paris.

LAFITTE LOBAN
CASSIMIR PERRIER ODIER
General GERARD.

PROCLAMATION.

"Fellow-Citizens—You have by unanimous ac-
clamation elected me your General. I shall prove
myself worthy of the choice of the Parisian Nation-
al Guard. We fight for our laws and our liberties."

"Fellow-Citizens—Our triumph is certain. I be-
lieve you to obey the orders of the Chiefs that will
be given you, and that cordially. The troops of the
line have already given way. The Guards are ready
to do the same. The traitors who have excited the
civil war, and who thought to massacre the peo-
ple with impunity, will soon be forced to account be-
fore the tribunals for their violation of the laws and
their sanguinary plots."

"Signed at the General quarters,
"Le General du Bourg."
LAFAYETTE.

PARIS, July 29. "LAFAYETTE,"
MUNICIPAL COMMISSION OF PARIS.

PARIS, July 31.—Inhabitants of Paris—Charles
X has ceased to reign over France. Not being able
to forget the origin of his authority, he has always
considered himself the enemy of our country, and
of its liberties which he could not understand.

After having clandestinely attacked our institu-
tions by all the means which fraud and hypocrisy
gave him, he resolved when he thought himself
strong enough to destroy them openly, to drown
them in the blood of the French.

Some instances have sufficed to annihilate this cor-
rupt Government, which has been only a permanent
conspiracy against the liberty and prosperity of
France. The nation alone is standing adorned with
those national colors which it has conquered in
blood. It will have a government and laws worthy
of it.

[The remainder of the proclamation is a panegyric
on the inhabitants of Paris.]

The *Moniteur* contains some news from the De-
partments. Wherever the Ordinances and the
events of Paris were known, the sentiments of the
people have been expressed with the same indigna-
tion against the measures of the court, and the same
enthusiasm for the Charter and the liberty of the
Press have been displayed.

From the *Messenger* des Chambres of Aug. 1.

PARIS, July 31.—Charles X. is at Chartres. The
Court intends to go to the Loire to organize the
course of civil war in the nearest Vendee. They
are accompanied only by the Swiss. The Royal
Guard, in a state of complete discouragement,
organization and desertion, has remained at St.
Cloud and Versailles, with the artillery.

PARIS, July 31.—The Dutchesse de Berri made
the most energetic remonstrances to Charles X, telling
him that she was a mother, and that the brilliant
destiny of her son was for ever endangered by his ob-
stinate perseverance in an oppressive system.
Charles X. it is said, received the Princess very ill
and forbade her presence.

PARIS, July 31, evening.—The streets are now
crowded with persons laughing and as gay as if they
had come from a dance. The King had yesterday
15,000 men with him at St. Cloud, all chosen for their
loyalty. The greatest part left him and the tri-col-
oured flag is now floating over the Palace of St.
Cloud. Never was there a more glorious week for
France. The bankers and the first people in Paris
have joined the National Guards. All Paris is now
armed. The united French army would not be able
to put down the spirit now existing!

Another Englishman now in Paris, writes thus:—
"We have emerged from a dreadful crisis. Tyr-
anny is subdued and liberty has triumphed. Glory
and honor to the Parisians they have achieved a
mighty action. For three days Paris has been a
scene of warfare. Blood has flowed in torrents; at
least 3,000 men have fallen on both sides; some say
5,000; but the military are the principal sufferers."

The spirit of the people was unconquerable; the
successively carried every post, drove the soldiers
before them, took the Tuileries, the Bouvre and all
public buildings by assault. Yesterday at 6 o'clock,
all Paris was in the hands of the citizens. To their
honor be it said, property—public or private—was
everywhere respected."

PARIS, Saturday evening, July 31st.—All is tran-
quil here. The gates of the city are open, and the
streets which had been torn up by the populace, with
the intention of throwing the stones from the
tops of the houses upon the military are repairing.

The King of France has fled to Nantz, accom-
panied by the Duke of Bordeaux and other mem-
bers of the royal family. They have carried off with
them the crown and all the jewels. They will there
wait for the ex-ministers, when it will be decided
whether they will return to Germany or to England.

Such of the Swiss Guard who had survived the
carnage have forsaken the King.

ALGIERS.—An officer of the French army at
Algiers, gives the following description of it:

"To reach this place, we passed through a coun-
try little worthy of notice; sands, hills, and heaths,
with laurel, myrtle, and thorns; but round Algiers,
the soil is very superior; orange, lemon, date, and
palm trees, mixed with the fruit trees of Europe,
prove its fertility, although their sad condition shows
the indolence of the cultivator. Near the town,
there are country-houses, some of which are very
pretty, in their way, though the architecture is suf-
ficiently grotesque. The outside of the houses are
white washed, the interior is lined with marble and
porcelain; they contain little furniture, but they
have good fountains, and every house has an excel-
lent stock of poultry."

A letter from Trieste, says, that on the 30th of
June, at eleven at night, the dome of the church of
Notre Dame fell down with a dreadful crash. This
church was built in 1130. If the accident had hap-
pened during the day, above one hundred persons
would have perished. An altar is destroyed, and
several pictures, and statues, are among the ruins.

A steam coach is about to run between Leipzig
and Dresden, in which an apparatus to consume the
smoke, fixed to the machinery, prevents the danger
of frightening the horses that are met, as is the case
with the common engines.

Very important advices will be received from the
Peninsula within a few weeks. The efforts to be
made there immediately in favour of a rational state
of society, is more extensively organized than we
are at present allowed to state.

Private letters received by express, state that the
Bank at Paris is again open, and discounts are as
before. The workmen have returned to their daily
occupations.

SUMMARY.

Rail Road Car.—The Baltimore Gazette men-
tions the first Rail Road Car propelled by steam,
proceeded the whole distance from Baltimore to El-
licott's Mills on Saturday last, and tested a most im-
portant principle, that curvatures of 400 feet radius,
offer no material impediment to the use of steam
power on rail roads, when the wheels are constructed
with a cone, on the principles ascertained by Mr.
Knight, Engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio rail
road company, to be applicable to such curvatures.
The engineers in England have been so decidedly of
opinion, that locomotive steam engines could not be
used on curved rails, that it was much doubted
whether the many curvatures on the Baltimore and
Ohio Rail Road, would not exclude the use of steam
power.

CENSUS.—CONNECTICUT.

The following census of the towns in New London
County, is given in the New Haven Register.

1830—New London, 4,356. Norwich, 5,160.—
North Stonington, 2,840. Stonington, 3,401. Pres-
ton, 1,935. Groton, 4,905. Griswold, 2,212.—
Franklin, 1,200. Lisbon, 1,166. Waterford—
2,475.

The Nashville Whig, of the 26th ult. says, "The
bloody duel affirmed to have been recently fought
somewhere in the state of Mississippi, between Drs.
Smith and Jeffries, turns out to be a hoax."

Ebenezer Cox, convicted of murdering Col.
Dunn, late superintendent to Harper's Ferry, was
executed at Charlestown, Va. on the 27th ult.

CICERONEAN LYCEUM.

(Meeting Monday Evening, 13th inst.)
QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION.—

"Which is best adapted to the situation of France at
the present period, a Monarchical or Republican form
of Government?"

NOTICE.

THE New-Haven Baptist Association, will hold
its next session with the Church in Bristol, on the
first Wednesday in October next, at 10 o'clock, A.
M. The brethren of the Association are requested
to tarry after the business is closed, as long as may
be thought expedient for preaching, exhorta-
tion, &c.

H. STANWOOD.

NOTICE.

There will be a Meeting of the Board of the Con-
necticut Baptist Education Society in Bristol, the
first Tuesday in October next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
H. STANWOOD, Sec. Sec'y.

MARRIED.

In this city, by the Rev. Mr. Spring, Mr. Jerome
Murphy, of East Hartford, to Miss Harriet Barthol-
omew of this city. Rev. Asa Turner, of Temple-
ton, Mass. to Miss Martha Bull, daughter of Dr.
Isaac D. Bull, of this city.

At Westfield, Mass. Mr. S. G. Langdon, of this
city, to Miss Sarah M. Post, daughter of Mr. Abner
Post.

At Bridgeport, Mr. Harvey Brag, to Miss Maria
Weeks.

At Middletown, by the Rev. Mr. Cookson, Mr.
Joseph Roberts, to Miss Clarissa Roberts. By Rev.
Mr. Pyne, Edwin F. Johnson, Esq. to Miss Char-
lotte Shaler, daughter of the late Nathaniel Shaler,
Esq. By the Rev. Mr. Burch, Mr. William Ste-
phens, to Miss Alma Miller. By the Rev. Mr. Jar-
vis, Mr. Godfrey Hopkins, of Chatham, to Miss
Nancy Stillman, of Middletown.

At New Haven, Rev. Wm. S. Porter, to Miss
Jane Bradley, daughter of Zebul Bradley, Esq. of
New

POETRY.

For the Christian Secretary.

LINES

TO A FRIEND WHO HAD ADDRESSED TO ME SOME VERSES ON THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE.

While I—enraptured, sing the charms
Of flow'ry meads and verdant groves,
His friend, to whom his bosom warms,
Will chant a theme he better loves.

For O, though Nature's face be fair,
And beautiful her summer dress;
Thou' vernal sweets perfume the air,
And all things breathe of happiness;

I'll turn me from the outward scene
On which my eye has gazed so long,
And teach my muse to seek within
The heart a theme of nobler song.

I'll tell of those superior charms,
That fill the soul with rapture sweet,
That draw us from the earth's cold arms,
And keep from harm our wandering feet.

Redeeming grace! how bright it shines
On the dark path we tread before—
A rainbow on the clouds of life,
That tells the storm will soon be o'er.

Religion, friendship, hope and love,
Unite their beauties in its beams,
And lift our lingering souls above
This dear, deceitful world of dreams.

G. B.

MR. MERCER'S LETTER ON ORDINATION,
Addressed to the Baptist Convention of Georgia.

Concluded from page 132.

2. *Examination.*—If the call of God, inspiring holy qualities, fitting men for the responsible office, be the governing principle in ordination, then an examination into these facts must be indispensable. If a man must desire the office—be apt to teach and blameless, these things must be inquired into. By whom should the examination be conducted? By the church? by no means; the church is the proper Judge of character. But by the Presbytery, or session of Elders. These, being duly called, should proceed to inquire of the church relative to the character of the candidate both in and out of the church, and of the usefulness of his gifts; and then of him relative to the soundness of his faith—his desires of the office—his motives leading him to take it upon him, and the objects he has in view, to be accomplished by his instrumentality; of which last the Presbytery is the best judge. The whole to be conducted according to the requisitions of scripture. And if all (both Church and Presbytery) are unanimously and comfortably agreed (for there must be no schism in this case) that the thing is of the Lord, then let the Presbytery proceed.

3. By prayer and fasting (the church uniting in these) with the laying on of the hands of the Presbytery (or of one on the part of the rest) to set him apart to the great work of the ministry. In the use of prayer and fasting, in the manner of ordination, all are agreed; but to the laying on of hands, objection is made—First, because it is not always mentioned in cases of ordination, in connexion with them. But the argument is just as fair against prayer and fasting, because they are not always mentioned in connexion with it; and so by this mode of reasoning we should be left without any form or significant ceremony in ministerial ordinations. But would not this be a sinful negligence? But, secondly, it is objected to, because it was used by the apostles in conveying the gifts of the Holy Ghost. But, this significant gesture is not restricted in scripture, either to the Apostles, or the gifts of the Holy Ghost. The prophets and Teachers in the church at Antioch used it, and Timothy is allowed and cautioned about its use, and these were not Apostles. And there is no case of ordination on record where the Apostles exclusively presided; or where the gesture was used to impart the gift of the Holy Ghost. In most instances those ordained were full, already, of the Holy Ghost—so that this objection has no support from scripture. But from the scriptural account we have of this rite in ordination to church, or ministerial offices (for it is used in both); and from the fitness of its meaning to convey the sense of the Presbytery in approving and receiving a fellow-brother into the ministry; and from its being the only outward sign, used in ordinations recorded in the practice of the Apostles, we are decidedly of opinion it should never be wanting in "the manner of ordination" among us.

Let it be further considered, that Paul attaches importance to the "laying on of hands" by the classification he gives it in Heb. vi. 1. 3. He terms it a doctrine, whose foundation needed not to be laid again, but to have built thereon the gospel practice it taught "to perfection." By reference to the rites of the law, we shall find this among the institutions of God. First, to signify his appointment, and the inspiration of the spirit of Wisdom. Num. xxvii. 18. "And the Lord said unto Moses, take Joshua the son of Nun, a man in whom is the spirit, and lay thy hand upon him." Verse 20. "And thou shalt put some of thine honor upon him." Verse 22 and 23. "And Moses did as the Lord commanded, and took Joshua, and laid his hands upon him, and gave him a charge." Compare Deut. xxxiv. 9. Secondly, this rite is used to express a transfer of any thing from one to another. Thus in Lev. i. 4. it is commanded when any one brought a sacrifice for sin, "He shall put his hand upon the head of the burnt-offering; and it shall be accepted for him, to make atonement for him." And it is instituted in making atonement for all Israel, especially as expressed in the case of the scape-goat. Lev. xvi. 21, 22. "And Aaron shall lay both his hands upon the head of the live goat, and confess over him all the iniquities of the children of Israel, putting them upon the head of the goat, and the goat shall bear upon him all their iniquities into a land not inhabited." Thus it is plain the rite was instituted to be a sign of divine appointment and acceptance of honor, or official dignity trans-

ferred; and of qualification and fitness in him on whom hands were rightly imposed. And thus it is used in New Testament Ordinations. The word (anedeixen) used by Luke (Chapt. x. 1.) to express our Lord's appointment of the seventy, says Parkhurst, signifies, "to appoint to office by some outward sign." And that this word is used in this sense: "often by the profane writers, and in the apocryphal books." What outward sign our Lord used in consecrating the seventy we are not told; but as he commanded his disciples to teach all things whatsoever he had commanded them; we are not at liberty to believe they did, or taught what was not laid down in the examples and instructions of their Lord. The carefulness of Paul to distinguish his own sentiments from the commands of Christ will justify this inference. It is then, quite likely, he laid his hands on them.

The ordination of Matthias was only a transfer (we conceive) to the apostolic number, to fill the place of Judas, and not properly an ordination to the gospel ministry. The first ordination to church office by the Apostles, is that of the seven. Acts vi. 6. What kind of office this was we pretend not to judge, but after they were selected by the multitude of the disciples, they were set before the Apostles, and "they prayed and laid their hands on them." For what? Not to give them the Holy Ghost; for they were full of it; but doubtless to approve and confirm them in their office.

When Paul and Barnabas were by the divine order, set apart to the work of preaching the unsearchable riches of the gospel of Christ to a dying world, the prophets and teachers in the church at Antioch, "Fasted and prayed and laid their hands on them and sent them away." For what? They were already called to the work. It must have been to give the outward sign, and approval of the inward call thereto. Paul, and the Elders associated with him in the ordination of Timothy, laid their hands on him, not to give him a gift, but to give an outward sign of that gift, which was in him by the spirit of prophecy. The solemn charge given Timothy, in reference to the use of this gesture shows that Paul viewed it as the consecrating sign.

But it is alleged, the account given us of the ordination of the Elders in Acts xiv. 23, affords us no evidence of the use of this ceremony; but it is believed, a minute construction of that text will prove the contrary. It is granted the verb *Cheirotonco* is intransitive and literally signifies to extend or stretch out the hand, and is used for appointments made by suffrage, or holding up the hand as a mode of choosing. The word used expresses the state of being chosen, as in 2 Cor. viii. 19. Here the brother is the subject of the verb and the churches choosing, are in the genitive. But the order of words in the text is altogether different, and must receive a different construction. The word here used (*Cheirotonesantes*) is an active transitive participle agreeing with Paul and Barnabas understood, and governing (Presbyterous) Elders in the accusative. Now in this case the act must pass over from the agents to the objects, and if the act of the verb is to extend the hand, then the hands of the Apostles must have extended to, or on the Elders; and this is laying on of hands. But should it be said that the participle here does not govern (Presbyterous) Elders, then some preposition must be understood to govern the accusative case, and what but (*eis*) unto can be that preposition to make sense in the construction of the sentence? Then it will stand thus: And they extended their hands (eis Presbyterous) unto Elders, this would be still laying on of hands. So that a fair and literal construction of the text leaves us with a conviction that these Elders were ordained by the laying on of hands of the Apostles.

I am, dear brethren yours in the bonds of the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

JESSE MERCER.

THE REWARD OF PERSEVERANCE.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO TRACT DISTRIBUTORS.

At the late anniversary meeting of the London Religious Tract Society, the Rev J. Boddington, of Horton, stated that the following signal instance of God's mercy occurred in one of the villages of England during the past year.—N. Y. Observer.

A tract distributor, in the course of his labors on the Sabbath, had been in the habit of calling at the house of an old man, about 70 years of age, who was at that time laboring under a very painful disease, but who had been living during the whole of his life entirely ignorant of the Gospel, and was a great blasphemer of the sacred name of Jesus. His wife and daughter were animated by a different spirit, and were anxious to read tracts. The old man consented, but when he received the tracts it was always with so much ill temper and moroseness as greatly to distress the distributor, whose mind upon one occasion was so powerfully operated upon by that conduct, that he determined to pass the house without calling. When the Sabbath returned, and the hour arrived for resuming his labor of love, he determined upon making the subject a matter of special prayer, and fervently to supplicate God to soften the heart of that veteran in sin. His mind became composed, and he determined to prosecute his labors whatever the consequence might be. The old man met him as usual at the door, and he put into his hand a tract, "On the comparative Value of time and Eternity." The word "eternity" arrested the man's attention, and induced him to peruse the tract, which issued in leading him, as a penitent sinner, to the foot of the cross. From that period he became thoughtful, and his nights were spent in restless anxiety, lamentation and moaning. His wife supposed that his distress arose from the painful disorder under which he labored; but he would give no answer to the questions addressed to him, having determined to conceal his convictions. At length the power of divine grace was eminently illustrated, and he was compelled to disclose to his wife the

cause of his distress, which arose principally from the thought, that having so long neglected the divine ordinances, there was now no mercy for him. It was at length determined that his case should be made known to the young man who had distributed the tract, and who was eminently pious. The old man told his tale of woe with many tears, wept bitterly over his past life, and entreated him to pray for him and with him. The disease under which he labored was making rapid progress on his constitution, but his sincerity and devotedness to God were strikingly exhibited. As he approached nearer to eternity, the name of which had roused him from his lethargy, he was visited by several pious persons, who testified to the efficacy of the blood of Christ. The disease proved fatal, but he left the clearest evidence of having died in the Lord, one of the last proofs of which was the following. He sent for the tract distributor, and told him, as a dying sinner on the verge of eternity, never to grow weary, never to be discouraged, never to desert the honorable post he occupied, on account of the difficulties and obstructions which he met with in the way, adding that, had it not been for his perseverance and Christian kindness, in all human probability, he would have died as he had hitherto lived, "without God, and without hope in the world;" but that now he rejoiced in Christ Jesus as his Saviour.

From the Vermont Chronicle.

"My son if sinners entice thee, consent thou not."

As all mankind are governed by good or bad motives, it is exceedingly important that all persons, and more especially the young and inexperienced, should look well to the character of those with whom they associate. Many an able and promising but unwary youth has been hurried forward to ruin by too readily yielding to the enticing words and base motives of pretended friends. By taking time to reflect upon the propriety of a request, its reasonableness, and the motive for making it, or its unreasonableness and probable injury, if acceded to, much good might be attained, and much evil averted. A censorious world is ever ready to condemn the unwary and unfortunate youth, and those who have been most forward in entering, in filching, and in destroying his property, his character, and his peace of mind, are not usually the last in upbraiding him for his folly. The more wicked he is, who entices others to sin, the more loud and bold will he be in condemning those he has ensnared when he has effected his purpose, and they are ruined.

The importance of watching the motions of our own hearts, and correcting our own natural waywardness of mind, is almost beyond conception when we view it connected as it is with all the concerns not only of this life, but of that also to which we are hastening, and which is to be without end. Any thing like a correct or safe opinion of the motives of others can be acquired in no other way than by a minute attention to their actions and a knowledge of their general character, together with a thorough and most scrutinizing examination of our own motives and actions, and the effect they have had upon our past life—and by comparing both with that great standard of truth which God in infinite wisdom and mercy has given us. If, when we are enticed to sin, we reflect upon the fatal consequences necessarily attendant upon a sinful life, the goodness, the power, and the holiness of that Being whose law we are commanded to keep, but which wicked men, from the most sordid or selfish motives, are enticing us to break, we should not consent. If every enticement to sin, from whatever quarter it comes, whether from the evil inclinations of our own hearts, or from pretended friends, were attentively examined, and its bearing and probable effects upon our happiness in life fairly estimated, we should escape many snares and temptations, and more frequently put our enemies to confusion, and perhaps be a means of mending their lives.

We should never think lightly of actions done by ourselves, which, in like circumstances, we should condemn if done by others. We are commanded to flee from every evil, and if every important act of life were preceded by an ardent desire to perform our duty, and a holy intention of acting in agreement with the precepts of the gospel, who can say to what height of moral excellence we might attain, or how much our sphere of usefulness might be extended.—But if we yield to the solicitations of those who entice us to sin, who can tell the sorrows, the remorse, and the pain we may be compelled to endure. It highly becomes all to bear in mind this emphatic declaration, "If our hearts condemn us, God is greater than our hearts, and knoweth all things," and will, the Saviour declares, "reward every man according to his works."

G. B.

A MEDITATION ON THE APPROACH OF NIGHT.

"The night cometh." The glorious luminary of heaven, which a few hours ago irradiated our hemisphere, and reflected a splendor and beauty upon every surrounding object, has now taken his leave of us, and has gone to enlighten other regions. The solar twilight, favorable to seriousness and contemplation, which succeeded in his room, has gradually disappeared; and the thick gloom which surrounds me, and obscures the charming prospects so lately beheld with admiration, tells me that the day, fit season for activity and labor, is departed; that the evening, sacred to social and domestic joys, is about to close; and that "the night cometh." Let me, then, while yet my faculties are in full exercise, devote a few moments to serious reflection; and see if I cannot learn some useful lessons from the darkness which surrounds me.

The night cometh. And it is pleasant to look forward to it. Now shall the busy husbandman be freed for a while from the effects of the curse; and the industrious artist and mechanic from the fatigues and anxieties attendant on their several occupations: the prudent housewife shall be relieved from the entanglements

of her domestic concerns; and even the child of misfortune may on his peaceful pillow forget for a few moments his sorrows and his fears. This is very agreeable to nature. But the real Christian can tell us of a softer, sweeter pillow than luxury ever invented, or the art of man supplied. Yes, dearest Jesus! thy saints when leaning on thy compassionate, thy sympathising bosom, experience a peace which passeth all understanding. This will afford a balm to the wounded conscience,—a rest to the weary soul, to which the world is a total stranger; and which, blessed be thy name, not all the powers of earth and hell combined can ever invade. Here, O my Saviour, let me ever seek my refuge and my comfort; here let me repose my weary head, and lose in thy dear embrace every painful and afflictive and painful remembrance. In such a place of shelter I can hear undisturbed the storms of life which beat around me, and learn to estimate the pleasures, the riches and the honors of this vain world, according to their true value; considering them but as the fleeting shadows of a midnight dream.

The night cometh. Yes; I see approaching a longer darker night than I have yet witnessed—even the night of death. Often have I bid a temporary adieu to the setting sun, and in a few succeeding hours saluted again his rising beams. But the moment draws near when I must close my eyes upon his glories, to open them no more till the great archangel's trumpet shall sound aloud. "Arise ye dead, and come to judgment!" Then must I bid my friends and relatives, my acquaintance with which, through the medium of the senses, I have been accustomed to converse, a long good night; my body shall make its bed beneath the clouds of the valley where the worm shall feed sweetly on it, and it shall be remembered no more. But ah! consequences infinitely more important will follow that eventful period. The dust shall indeed return to the earth as it was; but the spirit must return to God who gave it. It must appear before his awful tribunal, and receive from his lips the irrevocable sentence which gives it admittance to the realms of eternal felicity, and to the community of saints and angels; or consigns it over to the regions of despair where it must be the companion of devils and of wicked spirits, and dwell with the blackness of darkness for ever. Solemn thought! Alarming consideration! Yes, this night is coming, and I know not how soon it may arrive. Perhaps I may even now have reached its boundaries; perhaps I have already beheld the sun for the last time, and before he appears again to gladden the creation with his vivifying influences, I may be numbered with the silent dead; and am I ready for such an event? Common prudence has taught me to prepare for the hour of natural repose; my pillow is smoothed, my doors and windows are barred against the incursions of midnight depredators, and every necessary precaution is taken, in an humble dependence upon Divine providence, to secure peaceful slumbers. But say, O my soul, hast thou been equally solicitous to make due preparation for the final hour? And when reason and revelation unite in whispering, "This night the Son of man may come to call thee hence," canst thou willingly and cheerfully respond, "Amen: even so, come, Lord Jesus?"

O, my adorable Redeemer! I know no other preparation for death,—I seek no other means for eternal life, than that which flows from thy pardoning blood, and thine all-perfect righteousness. In these is all my hope and all my confidence: these shall constitute my only plea before the Father's throne; and with a sweet sense of interest in them, I will undauntedly face my last stings' foe, nor tremble at his terrific form. My crimes have been more than sufficient to sink me into the Gulf of remorseless woe; but thy merits infinitely outweigh them all; and give to me and all who trust therein a title to bliss unspeakable and everlasting. I will, therefore, make mention of thy righteousness, even of thine only. When I close mine eyes in death, be thou my Lord and Saviour, nigh, to support my drooping head, and cheer my fainting spirits. Help my pale quivering lips with their latest breath to magnify thy grace, and recommend thee to my fellow sinners: and when my soul is emancipated from its clayey prison, O, do thou receive it! bear it far from the regions of eternal darkness, and give it an abundant entrance into those blissful abodes where night shall be no more, and where, free from sin and every other interruption, I shall see thy face, and sing thy praises, for ever and for ever.

CURE FOR A PASSIONATE TEMPER.

A merchant in London had a dispute with a Quaker respecting the settlement of an account. The merchant was determined to bring the account into court, a proceeding which the Quaker earnestly deprecated using every argument in his power to convince the merchant of his error; but the latter was inflexible. Desirous to make a last effort, the Quaker called at his house one morning, and inquired of the servant if his master was at home, the merchant hearing the inquiry, and knowing the voice, called out from the top of the stairs, "Tell that rascal I am not at home."—The Quaker looking up towards him, calmly said, "Well, friend, God put thee in a better mind." The merchant, struck afterwards with the meekness of the reply, and having more deliberately investigated the matter, became convinced that the Quaker was right and he was wrong. He requested to see him, and after acknowledging his error, he said, "I have one question to ask you,—how were you able, with such patience, on various occasions, to hear my abuse?"—"Friend," replied the Quaker, "I will tell thee: I was naturally as hot and violent as thou art. I knew that to indulge this temper was sinful; and I found that it was imprudent. I observed that men in a passion always spoke aloud; and I thought if I could control my voice I should repress my passion. I have, therefore, made it a rule never to let my voice

rise above a certain key; and by a careful observance of this rule, I have by the blessing of God, entirely mastered my natural temper. The Quaker reasoned philosophically, and the merchant, as every one else may do, benefited by his example.

THE DEATH OF JACOB.

From Blunt's Lectures.

"And the time drew nigh," says the inspired historian, "that Israel must die." Let us, then, in imagination, enter the tent of the departing patriarch; let us draw round his dying bed. We have followed him through the chequered scenes of his eventful pilgrimage; we have seen how a man of God can live—let us now behold how he can die. What a calm scene of resignation and of holy confidence do we witness! There is, indeed, nothing of triumph or of rapture, but all bespeaks the last hours of one at peace with God, and God with him; one, as he declared himself, who "had been redeemed from all evil." We behold the aged saint like a full shock of corn, coming in its season, waiting to be removed into the imperishable garner. *****

"Now the eyes of Israel were dim for age, so that he could not see; and Joseph brought his sons near unto him; and he kissed them, and embraced them;" and he blessed Joseph, and said—God, before whom my fathers, Abraham and Isaac, did walk, the God which led me all my life long unto this day, the angel which redeemed me from all evil, bless the lads;" and having then proceeded to bless his assembled family in a strain of prophecy which has excited the wonder of the church of God, even to the present hour, he thus interrupted his discourse to express shortly, but emphatically, the last strong feelings which filled his dying bosom: "I have waited for thy salvation, O Lord."

Death was no new subject to him; salvation not an untrod theme; the grave no strange country; heaven not an unlooked for home. He had "waited" for the Angel of the Covenant, who had redeemed him, even "the Angel Jehovah," the Lord Jesus Christ, to send him messenger to summon him into the eternal presence; and the language of Jacob's heart had long been this—"I have waited for thy salvation, O Lord."

All the ardent expectation of a new convert, who is longing to depart and be with Christ, tempered by all the patient resignation of the aged Christian, who knows, if the Almighty makes him wait, it is for some wise and gracious purpose, and feels assured that God's times are always the best times.—It was in this state of meek and peaceful reliance on him "in whom he had believed," that the aged patriarch might have said with Job, "All the days of my appointed time will I wait till my change come." That change was now at hand, even at the door—a fearful change for the ungodly, a solemn change for all. We read, "When Jacob had made an end of commanding his sons, he gathered up his feet into the bed, and yielded up the ghost, and was gathered unto his people," breathing his precious soul into the bosom of Him he loved. Thus, "the work of righteousness was peace, and the effect of righteousness quietness and assurance for ever." Who can witness it, who can hear it, even as we do this day, after an interval of four thousand years, without a secret aspiration arising from his heart, "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."

ST. PAUL'S WRITINGS.

Next, after an able, and full, and interesting vindication and explanation of St. Paul's writings, the sort of work whose appearance ought most to be hailed, is a plausible attack on them; which, indeed, is the most likely to call forth the other. His labours can never be effectually frustrated except by being kept out of sight; whatever brings him into notice, will ultimately bring him into triumph; all the malignity and the sophistry of his adversaries will not only assail him in vain, but will lead in the end to the perfecting of his glory, and the extension of his Gospel. They may scourge him uncondemned, like the Roman magistrates at Philippi; they may inflict on him the lashes of calumnious censure,—but they cannot silence him;—they may thrust him into a dungeon, and fetter him with their strained interpretations; but his voice will be raised, even at the midnight of unchristian darkness, and will be heard effectually;—his prison-doors will burst open as with an earthquake, and the fetters will fall from his hands; and even strangers to gospel-truth will fall down at the feet of him, even Paul, to make that momentous inquiry,—"What shall I do to be saved?"—WHATLEY.

WANTED.

By the subscriber, one or two journeymen Tailors, that are good workmen.

For SALE, a second hand Artillery uniform. J. W. DIMOCK, Exchange Buildings, Sept. 4th, 1830.

PROTECTION

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Having been duly organized, are now ready to receive proposals of FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE, at their office in State-Street, a few doors west of Front-Street.

THIS Institution was incorporated by the Legislature of this state at their last session, for the purpose of effecting FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE, its capital is ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, with liberty to increase the same to HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS. The first named sum is all paid in or secured, and the whole amount (\$150,000) is vested in Bank Funds, Mortgages and approved indorsed notes; all which, on the shortest notice, can be converted into Cash and appropriated to the payment of losses.

The Directors pledge themselves to issue policies on as favourable terms as any other Office in the United States; and by fairness and liberality in conducting the business of the Company, they expect to gain the confidence of the public.

WM. W. ELLSWORTH, President.

THOMAS C. PERKINS, Secretary.

MRS. JUDSON'S MEMOIRS,

CHURCH MEMBERS' GUIDE.

MALCOM'S BIBLE DICTIONARY.

For Sale at this Office.

VOL. IX.

THE CH

PUBLISHED W

UNDER THE D

CHRISTIAN

PRINTED I

Six Rod

Price Two Dol

of the time of

ents will be cha

A discount of

made to Agents,

copies.

All subscribers

year, unless their

trary at the time

No paper w

tion of the Public

ages paid.

All letters on

should be address

We intend to adhe

F

BRIEF M

From the first

ian, to the

About sixty

glory, his king

—Which of the

sent to prepar

derness is qui

and his compa

Simon the Can

Zebedee, or

Catholics will

the gospel to

seem sure that

man; that he b

bury, and by

Archangel, ded

we believe not

manuel first do

men the way of

He that believ

red, but he tha

ned," Nor did

ian, as in other

heard the word

Christ, and we

men." Thus i

THE FIRST BR

Some of them

nus, Linus, Lu

were of royal b

were called to

made consider

Christians cast

put on the arm

in a good thin

idols' temples

of Jehovah. I

I have well in

in wisdom tow

The candle of o

and his secret

they washed th

their vines and

ed stronger and

But after a so

moved wicked

Ten times did

called Emper

of Christ. Th

under Diocesi

of them all, a

Besides Alban

bans, Aaron an

men of great n

our brethren

therefore appr

THE FIRST BR

Their places

the holy script

Christianity al

This dreadful

little more th

past. As soon

of the faithful,

rocks for refuge

lives for a prey

built their Me

grew as the vin

Lebanon.

About this ti

saved the foll

that hated the

do them wron

306. His son

Britain, succe

professed to be

about the year